

The Daily

Daily

Daily Bulletin

VOL VI - NO. 1028.

THE BULLETIN:
BY EDWARD H. BRITTON.OFFICE.....NO. 16 TRYON STREET,
Over Craven Hill, on the second floor.TERMS FOR PAPER:
BY THE DAILY BULLETIN will be forwarded to
SIX INVOICING, AND ADVISING.

THE DAILY BULLETIN WILL BE

ADVISED every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning,

amounting to \$5 00 per annum, payable in advance.

From Norfolk and Washington.

We have advised (says the Petersburg Express) from Norfolk, as late as Thursday evening last, Lincoln's hirings were engaged in enrolling all persons between the ages of 18 and 45, under the recent draft-call of Stanton. It was generally thought that possibly one company of 80 or 90 men might be raised, but not more.

A member of the Third Alabama Regiment, who had been wounded in one of the battles around Richmond, died on Sunday last in the Navy Hospital. His body was placed in a plain pine coffin, and sent over to Norfolk for interment. The ladies of Norfolk immediately took charge of the remains, prepared a handsome metallic burial case, and made arrangements for the funeral. Gen. Vicks, anticipating another "secess" demonstration similar to that occasioned by the death of young Keiser, sometime since, issued an order that there was to be no procession. This order, however, at the request of the ladies, was revoked, and the remains of the young patriot were followed to the grave by about 4,000 of the most respectable persons of the place.

Much excitement prevailed in Norfolk, in consequence of the retreat of Pope, intelligence of which had reached there. The Yankees are in great trepidation about the movements of Jackson, and unhesitatingly declare that they would rather hear of his death than that of all the other Confederate Generals. Washington is said to be in a perfect ferment, and Old Abe and his Cabinet are in readiness to move at a moment's warning.

THE REBEL NAVY AT LIVERPOOL.—Liverpool would appear to be a kind of Confederate dock, judging by the vessels, new and old, which have left that port for the South since the commencement of the civil war in America. The Oveto, a new iron vessel intended for the Confederates, left the Mersey some time since for Nassau, where she arrived safely. However, while attempting to fit out for sea, the Admiralty Court seized her for an infringement of the Foreign Enlistment Act, and the last advice from Nassau left her in the hands of the British commander of that station.

Another new iron vessel, with the rather mysterious name of "990," left the Birkenhead docks on Tuesday morning and proceeded to sea, and on Wednesday she was discovered lying off to Tuskur, awaiting the arrival of the Hercules steam tug from Liverpool, with a complement of fifty men. The "990" is rather a nice looking steamer, and her destination is either Nassau or Havana. She may probably take a pre-buiny cruise in the Atlantic.

This circumstance, together with the sailing of the Confederate steam ship Merimac, Captain Rowe, from Plymouth Sound (where she has been lying since June 7), may probably account for the departure of the Federal man-of-war steamer Tuscarora from Southampton early on the morning of the 30th, which will not doubt do her best to prevent either of these steamers reaching Southern ports. The Tuscarora is a splendid sailer, and carries powerful armament.—London Daily News.

GEN. BENHAM DISMISSED.—General Henry W. Benham has been dismissed from the service. This is undoubtedly owing to the blunder which lost Charles-ton to us and cost so many lives at James' Island. General Benham was sent home under arrest by General Hunter, who when he had investigated the circumstances connected with that battle, could see the engagement in no other light than a gross violation of explicit orders. General Benham's military career is now ended. He had an excellent reputation as an engineer, but was too headstrong for a soldier. He was too headstrong for a soldier. He was sent to Washington under arrest by General Rosecrans, when in Western Virginia, but was not tried because the exigencies of the service prevented it. Had he been tried instead of transferred to another field of duty, we should not have experienced the mortification of his blunder before Charleston.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

BUTLER RECOGNIZED GUERRILLAS.—Gen. Butler, commanding the Federal forces at New Orleans, in shaver to a protest by Brigadier General Ruggles against his reported detention of two guerrillas as enemies not protected by the rules of warfare, and a threat by General Ruggles that the Confederate Government would retaliate if they were harshly dealt with, briefly replies on the 23rd July: "It is the intention of the United States Government to let those men go on their parole, and on them has been gone for more than a week."

LIABILITIES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—The present liabilities of the Southern Confederacy are said to approximate the following figures:

Borrowed from Banks \$50,000,000

State aid, to be reimbursed 45,000,000

Due bills for property seized 65,000,000

Due bills for property destroyed 40,000,000

War loans 65,000,000

Treasury notes 100,000,000

Due soldiers 45,000,000

Total \$410,000,000

FURTHER FROM THE UPPER RAPPAHANNOCK.

The intelligence brought down by the train from Gordonsville, on yesterday, (says the Richmond Register of Aug. 26,) adds to the information already received of the operations of Gen. Jackson and Longstreet against the enemy, on the lines of the upper Rappahannock. The enemy's retreat was being conducted under a strong rear guard of infantry and artillery. On Saturday morning the enemy crossed the river, the rear guard giving battle after crossing, to our forces, under Gen. Jackson, who were in close pursuit. The fighting continued nearly all day, our troops succeeded in crossing over about one o'clock, at which time the result of the day's battle was decided in our favor. During the retreat of the enemy, General Stuart's cavalry made a successful tour against the enemy's provision train, and is reported to have captured one hundred wagons, a quartermaster, and other prisoners, and about 35,000 in specie. The railroad bridge over the Rappahannock was destroyed by the enemy's shell, but the turnpike bridge was uninjured, and was of course of vast service in admitting of a speedy pursuit by Jackson's forces. Gen. Longstreet crossed on Sunday.

About four hundred prisoners were taken in Saturday's fight, and the losses on both sides were severe, the enemy suffering a very disastrous reverse, and portions of our army in the beginning of the fight, being subjected to a galling fire. It is reported that the 4th Georgia brigade commenced a charge upon the enemy's principal battery, half a mile off, and after advancing with heroic gallantry in the face of the fire, to within a few hundred yards of it, discovered that it was on the opposite side of the river. They were compelled to retreat, there being no means of crossing the river, and suffered no severely.

One company of the Washington artillery is reported to have been seriously cut up.

Large numbers of the enemy's dead and wounded, with many arms, fell into our hands. The unburied prisoners were started down on Sunday for Richmond.

THE ENEMY'S DEAD AND WOUNDED.

FROM GENERAL MORGAN.

CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 26.

Gen. Morgan has issued a proclamation dated Huntsville, Aug. 15, in which he declares his intention of putting the Law of Retaliation in force, since the Yankees will not permit his Paroles to be recognized; and says we will in future imitate them in their exactions and retaliation upon them for the oppressions with which my friends are visited, and continue this course until the enemy conducts the war in accordance with the Laws of Nations.

SECOND DISPATCH

CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 26.

It is now certain that Buells forces are falling back from or down the Tennessee River, having evacuated Battle Creek, Bridgeport and Stevenson, leaving but a Picket Guard at each place.

From New Orleans.

RICHMOND, Aug. 25.

The correspondence between Butler and Phelps published in the Northern papers. The latter made a requisition for arms, accoutrements, clothing, &c., for three regiments of Africans. Butler replied that he desired Phelps to employ contrabands in cutting down trees, and had ordered the quartermaster to furnish axes and tents. Phelps replied that he was not willing to become a slave driver, having no qualifications in that way, therefore resigned his commission, and asked leave of absence until it was accepted. Butler, in his rejoinder, asks if negroes are any better than the soldiers of the Confederacy, and informs Phelps that his resignation will not be accepted by him, and that he must see that orders are faithfully executed. The matter has been submitted to the War Department.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Aug. 25.

In the Senate, Mr. Simms of Kentucky, submitted a Resolution which was adopted, for appointment of a select Committee to investigate the complaints of attention and neglect on the part of Medical Officers whose duty is to provide for the comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers.

Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana, introduced a Bill to authorize the President to appropriate for public use, salt, iron, and springs and work the same.

Mr. Davis, of North Carolina, introduced a Bill (of last session), to make provision for the issuing of Coins of the Confederacy.

Several Bills were presented and resolutions of Inquiry adopted.

In the House, Mr. Foster, of Alabama, introduced a resolution inquiring into the expediency of drafting negroes to be employed as teamsters and Hospital nurses.

Mr. Harridge, of Georgia, substituted similar resolutions in reference to calling our Commissioners from foreign countries. Both were adopted.

Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, introduced a bill to repeal the second section of the act limiting the act authorizing the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus.

Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, advocated the passage of the bill and commented at some length upon the proclamation of Gen. Van Dorn.

The Bill was finally referred to the committee on military affairs.

JAS. P. MCGINNIS Esq.

Aug. 30 '62 dim.

TO SHOE MAKERS.

All parties who have been purchasing

Guns for the Confederate States by authority from Maj. W. S. Ashe, will cause

their purchases on and after 1st September next, and soon as possible thereafter, will send their accounts to the undersigned at Wilmington, N. C.

All arms in their possession will be boxed and directed to me at this place—naming

me of their shipment and sending R. R. receipt for the same—taking care to put their names on the outside of the box.

All orders on Maj. Ashe or myself must be represented for payment.

L. B. ROSETT.

Ord. Ar't C. S. A.

Papers in the State will copy-tow and send bill for this and the other advertisement to me immediately.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the Estate of C. B. McGinnis dec'd are requested to come forward and settle immediately; and all those having claims against said Estate are requested to present them legally to the undersigned or this will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAS. P. MCGINNIS Esq.

Aug. 30 '62 dim.

TO THE LITERARY PAPER OF THE SOUTH.

THE LITERARY PAPER OF THE SOUTH

THE BULLETIN:

BY EDWARD H. BRITTON.

TERMS FOR PAPER:
DAILY BULLETIN. (per annum) \$6.00.
TRI-WEEKLY BULLETIN. (per annum) \$4.00.
CATAWA JOURNAL. (per annum) \$1.00.
ADVERTISEMENTS published in full form, will be charged 50 cents for a space of 12 lines for the first insertion, and 30 cents for each continuance if not contested.
A liberal discount made on the above rates to persons advertising by contract.

CHARLOTTE.

Wednesday Morning, Aug. 27, '62.

The News received by Telegraph will be found on the first page.

Our colored Carriers are not privileged to sell copies of the Bulletin. Those purchasing from them encourage dishonesty and do us serious injury.

Commendable Liberality.

The annexed although not intended for publication by its author and model Philanthropist, has been obtained from Surgeon Gregory, and inserted in our columns for several reasons that may readily suggest themselves to the intelligent reader. "Go thou and do likewise," for our sick and wounded soldiers need assistance.

We hope that Mr. G. will forgive us for publishing his note without his permission inasmuch as the motive that prompted us to do so is commendable.

WILKES COUNTY, N. C.,
August 19th, 1862.

Surgeon of Hospital at Charlotte, N. C.
Dear Sir:—I have this day marked to you as above 2 sacks Flour ("99 88") 1 firkin Lard, 83 lbs. gross; 1 barrel Bacon Hams 158 gross; 1 keg Vinegar (a red keg marked on side) and one box, containing, Wine, Flax Seed, Beeswax, Hops, Towels, Pillows, &c., &c. All of which is sent to the Hospital by myself and wife, which we hope will arrive in safety. The articles will be started by wagon to-morrow to Statesville.

Very Respectfully,

J. GWYN.

OUR ARMY AND THE GOD OF BATTLES.
The following letter from "Personne," the admirable army correspondent of the Charleston Courier, is worth far more than the space it occupies in our columns:

RICHMOND, Aug. 10, 1862.

Dear Bulletin:—It is more than a month since my last letter to you was written, and as I could not obtain a copy of your long looked for and always welcome face, I concluded you did not care to hear from me, learning differently however, I write again.

Richmond appears very secure and from the quiet way in which every body goes about their business, one would hardly think that war was in our midst, were it not for certain realities, which over and anon occur to convince us such is a fact.— Among the engrossing subjects here now is Congress and the return of the exchanged prisoners, these poor fellows ought to be better cared for by our Government, it is a shame that they, near their homes, should be allowed to suffer the distress of mind as well as body upon their return to liberty and the land for which their blood has been shed. Some half dozen privates have been shot. Some half dozen privates are still in our sympathy by appealing for assistance to get home, they reached Richmond, after being wounded, imprisoned, starved and tortured by their enemies—strangers; here they are ordered to report at Camp Lee; there they are told to report at their various regiments; they do so and are told that they cannot be received, they not being fit for duty, and that they are entitled to 60 days furlough. Not being aware how to get a furlough they come to the Hospital, here if the Surgeon is disengaged he excuses the prisoner, (or he is emphatically still a prisoner) and gives him a certificate which must receive the signature of the Surgeon Gen., with that he goes to the "Board" and after waiting hour after hour, and sometimes day after day he is remanded, but joyful for him if after all he receives his papers. Many a poor fellow is turned off with a sad heart with the remark "your wound is nearly well you had better go to your regiment," and the heartless "Board" calls to the sergeant to send in some wounded officers. This "Board" is a disgrace to our country and our cause, that sick and wounded soldiers should have to go before it, after having been examined by competent Surgeons, who make themselves so vividly heard at such a moment. Every man unconsciously asks himself, "whose turn will come next?" and when, at the termination of the conflict, he finds himself exempted from the awful fate that has brought death to his very side and all around him, his gratitude to his Creator is alloyed, though it may be but dimly, with a holier emotion, which, for the time, renders him a wiser and a better man. In this aspect the recent battles have done more to make religious converts than all the homilies and exhortations ever uttered from the pulpit. A man who has stood upon the threshold of eternity while in the din and carnage of a fight, has listened to eloquence more fiery and impressive than ever came from mortal lips.

It is not strange therefore, as you go through various camps, even on a week day, that your ears are here and there saluted with the melody of a choir of voices, rich, round and full, sung with all the fervor and earnestness of true devotion; or that before the lights are out in the evening, many tones are heard in thanksgiving for the blessings of the day; or that the Bible and Prayer Book are common books upon the mess table; or that when Sunday arrives the little stand from which the Chaplain is wont to discourse is the centre of a cluster of interested and pious listeners.

In many of the regiments much of this kindly influence is due to the pure and elevated character of the officers. Whenever these are found, you invariably also find a neat, well disciplined, orderly, quiet command, as prompt in the camp as they are brave upon the field. Now and then you may hear a taunt about "our praying captain or Colonel," but even these thoughtless expressions come home from men who venerate their officers and would follow them to the death. As you know, some of our ablest Generals are men who have dropped the gown of their Christianity for the apparel of the soldier. Polk was a bishop, Pendleton a clergyman; D. H. Hill a religious author. Jackson a dignitary of the church, while scores of others occupying subordinate positions, are equally well known for their devotion at the shrine of Christianity. All of these gentlemen have been eminently successful in

whatever they have undertaken, have passed unharmed through the dangers by which they have been frequently environed, and are living illustrations of the truth that a fighting Christian is an terrible to his enemies, as he is gentle to his friends.

Gen. Jackson, a valiant fighter, a fight without first invoking God's blessing and protection. The conduct of this strange man upon the field seems never to be absent from his mind, and whatever he does, or says, it is always prefaced "by God's blessing."

In one of his official despatches, he commences, "By God's blessing, we have day defeated the enemy." Said one of his officers to him the other day, "Well General, another candidate (referring to Pope) is waiting your attention." "So I observe," was the quiet reply, "and by God's blessing he shall receive them to his full satisfaction."

After a battle has been fought the same rigid remembrance of Divine Power is observed. The army is drawn up in line, the General dismounts from his horse, and there in the presence of his rough, bronzed face troops, with heads uncovered and bent awe-stricken to the ground, the voice of the good man which but a few hours before was ringing out in quick and fiery intonations, is now heard subdued and calm, and that the wagons and their contents remained in the road, little injured by the fierce firing of the night before. From a want of combustible matter about the wagons, the fire had done little more than burst off the covers and singe the wheels. Without proceeding further, our scouts returned to Tunstall's. On Saturday, Major Rosser, with the whole of his cavalry, moved down to Saint Peter's Church, on the farm of John D. Christian, three miles on this side of New Kent Court House, from which point other scouting parties have been sent out, who will, it is likely, proceed as far as Yorktown and Newport News.

[Richmond Examiner.]

SCENES AT THE SAILING OF A FOREIGN STEAMER CAPTURING RUNAWAYS.

The Philadelphia Inquirer gives an amusing account of the sailing of the packet Zered from there for Liverpool, and the capture of a number of persons attempting to escape the operation of the draft. It says:

On Monday night and early on Tuesday morning numbers of old, infirm and decrepit persons might have been seen wading their way to the vessel, and a casual observer would have supposed that all the halt and maimed cripples in our city hospitals were about to be transported to the Flying Islands, where crutches are superfluous. It was a pitiful sight to witness men whose boards had been as black as a Congo-contraband's the day before suddenly turned gray—not with grief, but with the application of a magic dye; men with stalwart forms resembled trembling "Uncle Toms" on the stage, and men who were so clear-sighted as to see their way out of a scrape were blind as bats. But they soon saw "stars" on the coasts of policemen, and found their mean subterfuges no avail.

When the police, under Chief Ruggles and Provost Marshal Kern, visited the vessel about 9 o'clock in the morning just as she was about to leave this "distracted country," they found passengers stowed away in every conceivable place of concealment. Some, like the renowned Henry B. Brown, who was sent up on the underground road from Dixie in a box, labelled "glass, this side up with care," and rode like mites, most of the way upon his head, were neatly packed in boxes; others were hid under piles of sails, and some were so sick they couldn't leave their berths. After great care and considerable searching on the part of the officials, the cowardly fellows were all ferreted out, and the vessel allowed to depart, minus over one hundred "British subject," as most of them claimed to be.

The major part of those arrested were Irish, and it was interesting to see the indignation of the Irish in the crowd assembled, which represented all colors, classes and creeds, at the craven conduct of those who claimed affinity with them. The women especially were very demonstrative; and one poor German, who claimed to be an Irishman, in order, we suppose, to propitiate the wrathful damsels, was in danger of being森ed in the dock. A large number were discharged after the vessel had sailed, and the rest were finally taken to the station-house, amid the jeers, cheers and hisses of the motley throng that surrounded them; and long after they had been placed in durance the crowd remained to canvas the merits of the case. Some enthusiastic and irrepressible spectators, failing to get a whack at the detained travellers, proposed to vent their spleen upon the negroes, many of whom were present, and whom the excited Celts contended were the source of all the trouble brought upon the country; but the presence of a large body of policemen commanded order, and the immense crowd slowly dispersed, elated at the success of the authorities in eaging so many able-bodied men.

WET NURSE WANTED.

A Wet Nurse, white or colored, without a child and well qualified to fill the position in a highly respectable family, can obtain a situation on application through this office.

Aug. 23, 1862.—T.

BLUE MASS, BLUE MASS.

Warranted pure and equal to any imported.

I am now manufacturing Blue Mass in large quantities by machinery, and can fill orders for any quantity.

It can be sent by express to almost any place in the Confederacy.

Orders solicited.

Orders can also be sent to Kent, Paine & Co., Richmond Va.

R. B. SAUNDERS.

Chapel Hill, N. C.

July 23, 1862.—Tawain.

ATLANTIC, TENN. & O. R. R.

THE CHARGES ON THIS ROAD MUST BE PAID AT THE FREIGHT STATION.

ALL SUCH FREIGHTS AS ARE SHIPPED AT THE STATION WILL BE DELIVERED AT THE STATION AT THE OWNER'S EXPENSE.

A. H. MARTIN,
Freight Agent,
Charlotte.

January 29, 1862.—T.

WANTED.

A SUBSTITUTE, in a first rate infantry Company for which a liberal price will be paid. He must be over 45 and pass Surgeon's inspection.

WALTON HOUSE,
Morganton, N. C.

August 13—T.

BLANTON DUNCAN,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

(FORMERLY OF KENTUCKY.)

IS PREPARED TO FILL ORDERS TO ANY EXTENT IN

ENGRAVING & PRINTING.

BANK NOTES,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, &c.

Engravings upon Steel or Stone.

LARGE SUPPLIES OF BANK NOTE AND OTHER PAPER WILL BE KEPT.

JULY 31, 1862.—T.

THE CHARLOTTE WHIG AND THE DEMOCRAT WILL ADVERTISE THE ABOVE TO THE AMOUNT OF \$5 AND FORWARD BILL TO B. D. AT COLUMBIA, S. C.

J. G. WILKINSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER

AND

PLATED WARE.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

STOCK FOR SALE.

\$25,000, STOCK IN THE ATLANTIC TERMINAL & OHIO RAIL ROAD CO., FOR SALE, OR

PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE UNDERSIGNED AT STATESVILLE, N. C.

C. A. CARLTON.

JULY 9, '62.—T.

A COOK AND WASHER WANTED.

WANTED, COOK AND WASHER, FOR A PLATE OF PLATES, DISHES, & C.

APPLY TO ME AT IRON STATION, P. O., N. C.

C. J. HAMMARSKOLD.

August 18, 1862.—T.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

AT

PRIVATE SALE.

FOURTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF

LAND, SITUATED IN LINCOLN COUNTY, ON

THE C. & R. RAIL ROAD, NEAR SHARON STATION, WITH ALL NECESSARY DWELLING AND OUTHOUSES AND A PLANTING MILL FAVORABLY

KNOWN FOR ITS SOIL AND POSITION.

THE HIGH STATE OF CULTIVATION OF THE FARMING LANDS, BEING WELL WATERED, THE HEDGEROWS OF THE LOCALITY, ITS PROXIMITY TO RAILROADS AND ITS NEARNESS TO THE SEAT OF WAR, RENDER THE POSSESSION VERY VALUABLE.

THE ATTENTION OF REFUGEES AND PERSONS DESIRING A SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT IS CALLED TO THIS.

APPLY TO ME AT IRON STATION, P. O., N. C.

C. J. HAMMARSKOLD.

August 18, 1862.—T.

PRAYERS IN THE ENGLISH CHURCHES FOR PEACE IN AMERICA.—THE BISHOP OF OXFORD, Eng., has addressed a letter to the clergy of his diocese, requesting them to insert in the services a prayer that the Almighty may "promote peace among our brethren in America."

Scouting in New Kent.

On Wednesday last, Major Rosser, who is in command of our cavalry in New Kent county, sent out from the "imperial" Station, on the York River railroad, two scouts with orders to follow the trail of Mr. Collins as far as possible, in the vicinity of Williamsburg. The distance between the two points is about five miles. On Thursday evening, as they approached the Burnt Ordinary, twelve miles on this side of Williamsburg, our scouts, who were proceeding by the Danville road, came suddenly and unexpectedly upon a train of wagons on the road leading from Williamsburg to the market town of Williamsburg, leaving the wagons, the horses, and the men, who were with them, to the noise of our scouts. The scouts, not knowing exactly what to do with so much plunder and momentary apprehension that the enemy having scattered their number would recoil upon them, hastily fired the wagons and retreated towards Williamsburg. The next morning, venturing again down the road, they found that the Yankees had not returned, and that the wagons and their contents had been scattered in the road, to the number of five hundred pounds, at 50 cents per pound. All were good quality.

August 20, 1862.—T.

W. B. DURHAM.

Mooreboro, Cleveland Co., N. C.

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